The Roles of Personality Traits, AI Anxiety, and Demographic Factors in Attitudes toward Artificial Intelligence

Abstract

Abstract The present study adapted the General Attitudes toward Artificial Intelligence Scale (GAAIS) to Turkish and investigated the impact of personality traits, artificial intelligence anxiety, and demographics on attitudes toward artificial intelligence. The sample consisted of 259 female (74%) and 91 male (26%) individuals aged between 18 and 51 (Mean = 24.23). Measures taken were demographics, the Ten-Item Personality Inventory, the Artificial Intelligence Anxiety Scale, and the General Attitudes toward Artificial Intelligence Scale. The Turkish GAAIS had good validity and reliability. Hierarchical Multiple Linear Regression Analyses showed that positive attitudes toward artificial intelligence were significantly predicted by the level of computer use ($\beta = 0.139$, $p = 0.013$), level of knowledge about artificial intelligence ($\beta = 0.119$, $p = 0.029$), and AI learning anxiety ($\beta = -0.172$, $p = 0.004$). Negative attitudes toward artificial intelligence were significantly predicted by agreeableness ($\beta = 0.120$, $p = 0.019$), AI configuration anxiety ($\beta = -0.379$, $p < 0.001$), and AI learning anxiety ($\beta = -0.211$, $p < 0.001$). Personality traits, AI anxiety, and demographics play important roles in attitudes toward AI. Results are discussed in light of the previous research and theoretical explanations.